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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Parting.

And thou must go! yet still you bear,
Where'er on earth you tread,
Our heartfelt prayers, that blessings great
May nestle on thy head.
Thou man of God, who led our steps
Within the narrow way,
And taught the proud, rebellious heart
To humbly kneel and pray.

Thine is the power, the gift divine,
When waves of sorrow roll,
To still the raging tempest
That gathers in the soul,
To pour the soothing oil within
The dark and troubled heart,
And bid the hopes once more arise,
That Faith and Love impart.

Through hours of darkest sorrow,
'Mid days of wildest joy,
We've heard the man of God and truth,
The same kind words employ;
But now we'll list in vain to hear
Thy sweet tones rise and fall
Within the holy House of God,
In cottage or in hall.

Why is it so, that those we love
Must one by one depart,
And leave a lasting blur upon
The record of the heart?
Is it to teach us that pure joy
Is no where found on earth,
To wean us from these transient things,
To those of heavenly birth?

God bless thee, then! since thou must go,
And though our ways diverge;
We'll pray to meet when all our souls
From life's dark mists emerge;
We'll strive to reach Jehovah's home,
Where never cometh night,
And each shall be the child of God,
Arrayed in robes of light.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE "OUTRAGE COMMITTEE."

The Committee on Alleged Southern Outrages made a voluminous report to the Senate on Friday. Senators BAYARD and BLAIR submitted their views also.

After citing the resolution under which the committee was appointed, and refering to the reports transmitted by the President in answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry in relation to the alleged organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina, the minority say:

"Thus, it will appear that the resolution under which the special committee was appointed was founded on the reports transmitted as aforesaid by the President.

"Instantly upon their appointment, the committee organized, and proceeded without delay to examine witnesses, who were apparently all ready in waiting in the city of Washington, to-wit: the son of Gov. Holden, Col. George W. Kirk, and Bergen, his Lieut. Colonel.

"No opportunity (save that afforded by its single reading in the Senate) has been given the undersigned to inspect the report of the majority, or obtain a proper knowledge of its contents. The report was read once, and instantly transmitted to the printer, by whom it has not yet been returned.

They say further: "There can no longer be urged the plea of military necessity. The map of the nation bears it pacific security in every part of the Union, and there is no pretence of opposition in any quarter of the peaceable operation in any civil authority." After setting forth that the kind of investigation pursued has simply given an opportunity for any one to come forward and assail the State and people of North Carolina, by any character of testimony and in any manner that prejudice or animosity can suggest, the minority continue:

"But all this is manifestly the result of a plan 'cut and dried' by a conspiracy formed of disappointed politicians, who have lost the confidence of their people, and have been cast out of office by the almost unanimous voice of a betrayed and injured constituency. At the head of this conspiracy plainly stands Wm. W. Holden, the Governor of North Carolina, and now undergoing trial by process of impeachment for high misdemeanors and gross abuses of his official power. He has beggared the treasury of his State, and plundered, outraged, and betrayed her people, and now looks to the strong arm of the Federal Government as the only means of rescuing him and his followers from the just punishment due their crimes. In furtherance of this scheme, the present measure was instituted, and this committee raised. The two Senators from North Carolina, [Abbott and Pool] have efficiently aided it, suggesting witnesses and supplying interrogatories for their examination, and sometimes escorting them in person to the door of the committee-room.—And what is the character of these witnesses, found ready and in attendance for examination?

"Joseph W. Holden, the son and accomplice of Governor Wm. W. Holden, heads the list. He has been an office-holder, fattening on the corruptions of his father's administration—the editor of his party organ—and even his testimony is almost entirely *hearsay* in its nature, and inadmissible in courts of justice.

"George W. Kirk and George B. Bergen come upon the scene; and, to the undersigned, there seems a strange insensibilty to the opinions of mankind, in the production of two such atrocious characters in the *role* of witnesses in this case. Neither of them were citizens of North Carolina, but were called from abroad by Holden as fitting instruments for his dark and bloody intent. In violation of the constitution of his State, he made these two strangers to his people officers of militia, and, having declared two counties (Alamance and Caswell) in a state of insurrection, he gave the unhappy residents over to the tender mercies of these two ruffians.

"Their testimony discloses their absolute denial of having insulted or maltreated their prisoners in any way; and their perjury in these statements is fully provon by the testimony of Lucian H. Murray, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Turner, and others, who were their prisoners." (The testimony is quoted at length, showing various kinds of maltreatment and torture to extort confessions, &c.,) and the minority proceed in the same manner to review the testimony of William R. Albright, whom they term "a violent, unscrupulous man," and of James E. Boyd, upon whose sole testimony they say the majority largely rely to justify them in their remarkable conclusions respecting the condition of society in North Carolina. This witness, the minority say, is a very young man, and, by his own statement, has little or no personal knowledge of the matters whereof he speaks. They review his evidence minutely, and characterize it as weak, corrupt, and shambling.

In the same manner they impeach the reliability of the testimony of the remainder of the witnesses, not one of whom, the minority assert, testifies to facts within his own knowledge tending to prove North Carolina to be less safe as a place of residence than any portion of the Union lying north of her boundaries.

The minority then enter upon an extensive argument to show that the disorders which have existed in North Carolina are attributable to the misrule of the so-called carpet-bag State officers, the unwise legislation of Congress, and the machinations of the Loyal Leagues, inciting and instigating the negroes to idleness, disaffection, and lawlessness. In support of these propositions the minority quote very largely from the testimony of Hon. John Kerr, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, N. A. Ramsey, and a number of other witnesses, who were examined and cross-examined before the committee.

The minority say it will be seen from the above statements that there has been no resistance to the execution of the process of the courts, no obstructions to officers in the exercise of their functions.—The report of the majority seeks to evade the force of this fact, thus admitting the fact by asserting that the Ku-Klux organization is so banded together as to defeat the ends of justice by intimidating witnesses, packing juries, and procuring witnesses to swear falsely in favor of the accused, if he belongs to that order.

The reply to this is easy and complete. The State law of the State gives to the Solicitor and the Judge the power to remove causes from any locality in the State to any other locality, at the option of the prosecution. Every Judge and every Solicitor in the State was a Radical. There were localities in the State in which the Radicals predominated overwhelmingly, and, if the crime was committed where the influence of the Ku-Klux prevented a conviction, it was only necessary for the Solicitor to make a motion, and the Judge would order the removal of the cause from county to county until a satisfactory venue is reached. It is perfectly evident from the evidence that the process of the courts could be executed without military force; that no resistance was offered to its execution, and it is clear, also, that the causes could have been removed from any place to some county in which a fair trial might have been had. Why, then, did the Governor prefer to resort to the extreme measure of proclaiming the counties of Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, rather than use the remedies ready to his hand, of removing the causes to the counties in which convictions might have been obtained? Why did he call on the President for troops, set on foot his negro militia, led by ruffians imported into the State on account of their extraordinary brutality, and proceed to seize, imprison, insult and torture his prisoners?

There is but one explanation. His object was to strike terror to the people and drive them from the polls, and thus carry the district and maintain himself and his fellow-miscreants in power, and thus be enabled to continue to plunder and tyranize over the unhappy people who had been subjected to his sway by the direct action of the Congress of the United States.

This is the only explanation which can be given for conduct so utterly unnecessary. Who ever heard before of the proclamation of martial law in a country where the process of the civil courts could be executed without resistance? If he had caused the law to be executed in the ordinary way, through the courts, the clamor which had arisen against him and his allies for pillaging the State and giving away millions of dollars to the desperate adventurers who infested the State like vermin, would have continued and carried the election against him. He therefore meditated this *coup d'etat*—his grand military stroke of policy—which was to strike terror to the hearts of the people. He called the President to his assistance; and he, to whom he already looked as his future emperor, did not fail him in his hour of need, but dispatched the troops of the United States to sustain this worthless miscreant and conspirator in power.

Having failed in his nefarious purpose, and apprehensive that he might be dealt with for his crimes, his first effort is to propitiate those whom he has wronged, by confessing, what all know to be true, that peace, good order, and quiet are supreme in the State. (The minority here quote his confession, saying that the confession is confirmed by Judge Battle's testimony in part.)

It will be observed that the testimony contained in the reports of the United States officers sent into North Carolina by the President, upon the application of Governor Holden, is unanimously in contradiction of the existence of any "organized bodies of disloyal and evil-disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the action of the laws of the United States, or denial to the citizens of the United States of equal protection of the laws, &c.

The minority say the concurrent testimony from the United States officers ought alone, and of its own force, to satisfy the Senate and the country how little foundation there is for the charge of organized resistance of the Government or its laws in the State of North Carolina, and how the President of the United States could have considered it as tending to prove the existence of "disloyalty" in North Carolina, the undersigned are unable to conceive.

An examination of the depositions taken before the committee, and their comparison with the documents appended to the messages of the President on these subjects, will exhibit a more repetition of the same facts by the same witnesses, thus making each case of outrage do frequent service in the way of exciting new horrors and arousing additional animosities. Again, it is observed that different witnesses recount the same cases of outrage, with such variations as their imaginations may create.

An examination of this mass of testimony will disclose the fact that no outrages are proven to have occurred in more than six or eight counties, all of which are named, and of these counties Alamance and Caswell were chiefly alleged to be the scenes of such lawlessness. These were the counties selected by Holden as the peculiar objects of his vengeance, and which were committed to the mercy of Kirk and Bergen. And yet the chief sufferer, whose case has been recited by almost every witness called from that section—one Caswell Holt, a colored man, was most cruelly beaten by a band of disguised men, and subsequently wounded severely—was brought before the committee to recount his suffering. His personal knowledge of all the cases in that county was limited to six, and four of these outrages had been committed by a band of disguised colored men, whose leader confessed it to Caswell.

The number of these outrages, detestable and wicked as they are, is nevertheless grossly and wildly exaggerated; and this no one can doubt who will examine the testimony, and has had any knowledge of the credulity and accuracy of statement characteristic of our well-meaning colored people.

North Carolina is one of the largest States, territorially, in the Union, and is divided into eighty-seven counties, and contains one and a half millions of people.

No act of lawlessness is actually proven to have been committed, excepting in one or the other of six—perhaps eight—of these counties, and yet it is proposed to employ violent and stringent means of coercion and repression to the remaining nine-tenths of a State against which no breath of evidence or proof of lawlessness has ever been adduced, but which, on the contrary, exhibits a condition of quiet almost suggesting the insensibility of despair.

What cause can be alleged? What justification to the American people can be used for this renewed and wanton invasion of a peaceful community?

The statement that anarchy exists is absolutely untrue, and the testimony now laid before the Senate overwhelmingly establishes its untruth.

If aggressive laws are to be enacted, let all disguise be cast off and the true reason avowed. It will not be less violent or wrong, but it will be less hypocritical and more manly. To any fair minded man we confidently commit the proofs contained in the testimony now presented to the committee, and assert that, in the face of such wrongs as have been committed upon our unfortunate and crushed people by the rulers placed over them, not by their own consent, but by the exercise of despotic powers by the Congress of the United States, no example of equal submissiveness and patient endurance can be found in history as is now presented by the people of the State of North Carolina.

This is the truth in a nutshell. That Holden and his official supporters have failed to maintain themselves by any means, foul as well as fair, in this State; they have applied to popular elections, and have been rejected with something near to unanimity by every taxpayer in the State, and now Congress is asked to step in and force North Carolina down again under the feet of her Radical masters, and we fear that Congress will attempt to do this unwise and wicked thing.

Will the people of the North (free as yet) see this thing done and sustain its promoters? We hope not, we pray not. When will the men now in power learn

Mrs Jas. A. Mich

[illegible] what the great statesman of [illegible] said so wisely and well when [illegible] pts were made to govern [illegible] ure of tyranny and rapaci[illegible] moderation from the ill [illegible] ppressions; on the con[illegible] highly of the [illegible] eir nature, attribute [illegible] eir desires to the want [illegible] Then they redouble [illegible] npatient cruelty, which [illegible] ust produce, new dis[illegible] ow irritated against [illegible] rapacity, and then [illegible] unprovoked,) recruiting and reinforc[illegible] their avarice. Their vices are no longer [illegible] man. From cruel men they are trans[illegible] rmed into savage beasts, with no other [illegible] stiges of reason left but what serves to [illegible] rnish the incentives and refinements of [illegible] rocious subtlety for purposes of which [illegible] nasts are incapable, and at which fiends [illegible] ould blush."

FRANK P. BLAIR,
T. F. BAYARD.

From the Telegram.

CAPTIONS

Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, Passed at the Session of 1870-'71.

[CONTINUED.]

Jan. 31.—Order of the House of Representatives to amend the 8th Article of Impeachment. (Substitutes J. B. Neathery's name for Richard T. Berry's.)

Feb. 2.—An act to incorporate the town of Jackson in the county of Craven, by the name and style of the town of "Stonewall." (Changes the name, and incorporates the town as provided in Chap. III, Rev. Code.)

Feb. 2.—An act, to allow the Commissioners of Orange to levy a special tax. (Allowed to levy a tax not to exceed 33⅓ cents on every $100 of personal property, election to be held to ratify it.)

Feb. 2.—An act, concerning the Poor House of Lincoln County. (Confirms the act of the Commissioners in purchasing a tract of 100 acres of land, and authorizes them to sell the old Poor House and land.)

Feb. 7.—An act to authorize the levy of a special tax, for the County of Person. (Commissioners allowed to levy a tax of $[illegible]00, on the personal property of the county, election to be held, &c.)

Feb. 7. An act, in relation to the pay of witnesses attending the Court of Impeachment. (Witnesses summoned by the Managers and by the Respondent allowed $1.50 per day, and 10 cents for every mile traveled.)

Feb. 8.—An act, to amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the manner of applying for pardons; Chap. 171, ratified March 28th, 1870. (Amends Section 2, by striking out the provision which directed all applications to be accompanied by a report of the evidence, certified, &c.; repeals Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the act of 1870.)

Feb. 8.—An act, creating a commission to enquire into charges of corruption and fraud. (Preamble states, that the last General Assembly authorized the issue of many millions of dollars of bonds, which were given over to the officers of the Railroad corporations; that a large portion of these bonds have been corruptly and fraudulently diverted from any purpose of internal improvement, to corrupt individual purposes; that some were used for bribery, etc., and that there are many charges of official venality, &c., &c. Directs the Speaker of the Senate and House to appoint three Commissioners with full power to investigate all charges; to appoint one of their own number to take evidence in and out of the State; pay the Commissioners, $5.00 per day, and traveling expenses; Treasurer directed to pay upon the warrant of the Chairman of said Commissioners, countersigned by the Auditor, all sums which shall become due under the Act, &c.)

Feb. 9.—An act, concerning a Convention of the people. (Heretofore published.)

Feb. 10.—An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Yates Academy, in Chatham county. (Incorporates E. P. Harrington, Jackson Williams, Anderson Johnson, Lucius Yates, M. C. Herndon and Ashwell Howard, and their associates, for the purpose of establishing a High school; no retailing spirits allowed within one mile.

Feb. 2.—An act, in relation to the election of Keeper of the Capitol. (Provides for the election to take place on the 4th of February, the time prescribed in the act of the 12th December last having passed; Governor to fill vacancies during the recess of the General Assembly.)

Feb. 2.—An act to provide for the election of tax collector for Lincoln County. (Commissioners may in their discretion elect a tax collector, who is to have the power and perform the duties of Sheriff, and give the like bonds.)

Feb. 2.—Resolution, in regard to the political disabilities of the Hon. A. M. Waddell and Hon. S. H. Rogers. (Senators and Representatives in Congress, requested to use their influence to have them removed.)

Feb. 2—An act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton." (Repeals the act of 1870, and restores the old boundaries.)

Feb. 4.—An act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to erect the Bank of Statesville." (Amends Sec. 3, Chap. 64, of the laws of 1869-'70, by allowing the bank to *"lend money upon such terms and rates of interest as may be agreed upon."*

Feb. 6.—An act, to return to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, its First Mortgage Bonds, in exchange for other bonds of the Company. (Directs the Public Treasurer, upon the Company's depositing with him $500,000 of the mortgage bonds, issued under the act of 12th of March, 1870, to deliver to the Company $500,000, of the "first mortgage bonds" authorized under the Ordinance of 5th Feb. 1868; bonds may be turned over, upon the President's giving a bond of $50,000, and security, that the Company will turn over to him the bonds directed; money to be raised by the first mortgage bonds, to be used in constructing and completing the road.

Feb. 10.—Resolution in regard to pages. (Repeals the Resolution of Dec. 1868 authorizing the appointment and pay of pages.)

Feb. 11.—An act in relation to printing the General Statutes. (Secretary of State directed to have printed the acts immediately upon ratification, *"that the same may be bound for distribution as the law requires."*)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Early Lunatic Asylums.

Bethlehem—commonly shortened into Bedlam, in London, founded in 1547, is, according to Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, the oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada. But Bedlam was not the second institution of this kind founded in Europe, though there may be but one older now existing there. No lunatic asylum, it is true, was established in Christendom till the fifteenth century, and the honor of instituting this form of charity among christians belongs to Spain. The first of these asylums was founded in Valencia in 1409, a second in Saragossa in 1425. One was established in Seville, and another at Valladolid, in 1436, and one at Toledo in 1483. All these, it will be seen, were earlier in date than the first in England. Asylums for the insane were known in Mohamedan countries, however, centuries before the first was thought of in Europe; and the Spaniards, as they were, for several centuries, in closer contact than other Europeans with the followers of Mohamed, are supposed by some to have borrowed the idea from the Moslems.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

IN PURSUIT OF LIGHT.—When Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel were together, they had frequent literary disputes; and on one occasion, after they had retired to bed, they entered into a squabble about a certain passage of one of their school books, and having risen to examine the authorities in their possession, they set the bed-clothes on fire, and nearly burned their father's dwelling. On being questioned the next morning in regard to the accident, Daniel remarked, "That they were in pursuit of light, but got more than they wanted."

STATE ITEMS.

Five negroes were convicted week before last, in Wayne Superior Court, for Ku-Kluxing, and cruelly beating one of their race, an old man aged sixty-two, for voting the Conservative ticket. They went to his house at dead of night and beat him so unmercifully that he was laid up for three weeks afterwards. After the rascals had been convicted, the radical Solicitor declined to ask judgment against them, on account, as he said "of the hardship of taking them from their labors and families!" And the radical Judge permitted them to go at large! This is justice, with a vengeance. Suppose they had been white men. Does anybody think they would have been allowed to go free in that case?

Andrew Jackson Jones, late President of the Western R. R., was arrested in Wilmington on Saturday week, by the Sheriff of Cumberland county, on a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Pearson, on the charge of the non-delivery of certain bonds belonging to that Road which he has, or ought to have, in his possession. Thus has another of the swindling Railroad Presidents who were put in office through the influence of Gov. Holden, come to grief.

The bodies of the women, and one of the children, drowned by the capsizing of the sloop *Flash* on yesterday three weeks ago, were recovered on the 4th inst. The body of the colored child could not be found. It was discovered that Mrs. Piver, in the agony of approaching death, had torn a slip from the dress of her infant, and lashed the babe securely to her left arm, as if determined to perish or be rescued together.

The *Patriot* says that the Greensboro Axe-handle factory received an order the other day direct from "United Germany", with King William's seal on it, for a number of cases of sledge handles. Wonder if King William's seal, upon close inspection, wouldn't turn out to be a German postage stamp?

A difficulty occurred at Weldon a few nights since between Mr. George Gary of that place, and one of the conductors on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, in which the former gentleman was severely beaten.

Mr. Geo. Donnell, of Guilford, was seriously injured on Tuesday of last week while driving into Greensboro. His horse became frightened at the approaching train, ran away, overturned the buggy, and broke Mr. Donnell's leg.

Elmsly Ratcliffe, colored, charged with killing Peter Rankin, by giving him a medicine which poisoned him, was tried at Guilford Superior Court last week, and convicted of manslaughter. A new trial was granted him.

Revenue detective G. W. Hockerday, of Fayetteville, has been arrested and committed to jail, for being in possession of a quantity of unstamped tobacco.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Meridian, Mississippi, dated 7th inst., says that on the day before, during the trial of a negro, named Loftin, for arson, another negro, named Tyler, rose in the court-room and shot Judge Brunelette, who was on the bench, through the head, killing him instantly. A general melee ensued, and Tyler and Loftin were immediately killed by the enraged citizens. The latter assembled in large numbers, with arms to assist the officers of the law, and the sheriff was commanded to disarm the negroes at once. In executing this order, several more negroes were killed. The number of killed, so far as is known, is six negroes, and one white man. Mayor Sturgis, a carpet-bagger from New England, who had been active in inciting the negroes to lawless deeds, was given a safe conduct to the depot, and he took the train for the North, promising never to return.

The Louisiana Legislature, composed mostly of negroes and adventurers, adjourned on the 2nd inst., with a wild orgie. The members reeled over the floor crazed with liquor, or scuffled around the Speaker's chair, while the Speaker himself puffed a cigar and bandied vulgar jokes with the screeching crowd. The negroes fought like wild-cats, and overturned tables and inkstands in their struggles. In the midst of this pandemonium, the colored chaplain pronounced a lengthy benediction, and all hands followed in singing a burlesque doxology. This is the practical result of radicalism in the South. Intelligence and decency have been outvoted, and ignorance and brutality have the helm.

A terrific hurricane passed over east St. Louis on the 9th inst. The railroad depots were demolished, and nearly all the derricks and appliances for the construction of the great bridge, were destroyed. A thirty-ton engine, with a train of cars, was blown forty feet into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, loaded with grain, was thrown from the track. Seven persons were killed, and over thirty seriously hurt. Scarcely a building or tree was left standing in the path of the storm.

On Friday week, a double homicide occurred in Pickens county, S. C. Mr Anderson Looper, U. S. Deputy Marshall, attempted to seize a whiskey waggon, belonging to Zachariah Young, when the latter fired at Looper, the ball striking him in the breast, producing almost immediate death. As Looper was falling, he fired at Young, killing him instantly. Both were Republicans and natives of the county.

The revenue officers, assisted by the Federal troops, are still making war upon the illicit distilleries in Tennessee. A dispatch dated 7th inst., states that in the 3rd District, twelve more distilleries have been destroyed. In Smith county the soldiers were fired upon by the exasperated distillers, who were concealed in the woods, but no one was hurt.

A whole family, named Walker, were found dead in their house near Elgin, Illinois, on the night of the 5th inst. The father and mother had given laudanum to their children, and then taken it themselves, for the purpose of going to a happier world together. The parents were crazy on the subject of spiritualism.

The late Congress, just before adjournment, tacked on an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the pay of Assistant Census Marshals fifty per cent. in cases where such increase will not make the whole per diem for the time actually employed, above $8. This increase will take about $750,000 additional from the Treasury.

The Missouri Legislature has, by a majority vote, passed a bill to submit to the people the question of holding a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution of that State. Missouri is tired of the Constitution imposed upon her during the reconstruction excitement, and is anxious to get back to the old landmarks.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th inst., after a session of something over three months. There has been no addition of any kind to the state debt during this session, owing mainly to the opposition of the Governor, who has turned over a new leaf in this respect.

The small-pox prevails to a considerable extent in New York city. The steady increase noted both in the number and fatality of the cases reported, has given rise to grave alarm, and the Board of Health is exerting itself to devise means to abate the pestilence.

Serious troubles have occurred in Chester and York counties, S. C., between the colored militia and the white citizens. Several have been killed on both sides. A detachment of United States troops is now at the scene of disturbance.

The State of Maine, in its anxiety to secure a stout and hearty population, offers to every able-bodied male Swede who will immigrate thither, a farm of 100 acres, and exemption from taxation until 1876.

The small-pox is spreading throughout England, and there is great alarm among the people. Vaccination has not been carefully attended to of late years, and this is the result.

The immense forests in the interior of Pennsylvania are said to be rapidly dwindling away under the operations of multitudinous saw-mills.

C. C. Bowen, the radical Congressman from South Carolina, has again been indicted for bigamy. It seems that he has three wives living.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Defeat of the Extremists.

The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed during the last Congress to investigate alleged outrages in the Southern States, has completed its labors, the froth of which is now before the country. Two reports have been submitted. They are as similar as black and white, and agree about as well as oil and water. One, the majority report, signed by five of the most radical of all the radical Senators, fills a closely printed pamphlet of thirty odd pages, and is but a repetition of the threadbare slanders which have for so long a time formed the stock in trade of radical politicians both North and South. All the old cases of whipping, &c., for the past four or five years, which have formed the text of so many a threatening editorial in the *Standard*, which have been handed down to the "archives of gravity," over and over again by means of Holden's immortal proclamations, and which have been dragged out to the light every time the radical party felt the necessity of getting up fresh excitement on the subject, are now paraded before the country again by this majority report. The other, the minority report, signed by the only Conservative Senators on the Committee, is briefly but vigorously written, and will be found upon our first page.

It is now more than ever palpable that this Committee was gotten up for a two-fold purpose. In the first place, it was expected to provide sufficiently plausible excuses for additional legislation hostile to the interests of the Southern States, so as to check, if possible, the rapidly increasing Conservative strength which they are developing, and drag them in the radical harness until after the next Presidential election. Secondly, it was intended to provide material for radical electioneering documents to be used throughout the North as well as the South, and we have lying before us the first fruits of this intention in a printed copy of the majority report, sent out from Washington.

The best laid schemes of mice and men often go crooked, says the poet, and in this instance they certainly have gone crooked. As soon as the majority report had been submitted, Butler stood ready with his diabolical Ku-Klux bill, by which it was intended to appoint Commissioners in every county of the Southern States, take all cases of murder, arson, assault, &c., out of the hands of the State courts, place them in the hands of the Federal Commissioners, and have them tried by juries who could swallow the iron-clad oath! Nothing more Satanic—more utterly subversive of our civil rights—more thoroughly tyrannical, could have been devised, even by such an evil-breeding brain as Butler's. There it was, however, all fixed. The Republican caucus had, on the 14th inst., agreed to permit Butler to introduce his bill the next day, and the party would support it. But, lo! when the next day came, a bombshell came with it. It came in the shape of the astounding news that the radical party had been beaten horse, foot and dragoons in the hitherto impregnable State of New Hampshire. The radical members were almost dumb with amazement, they wavered all along the line, and when Butler did attempt to bring his bill before the House, over one half of them fled! Fled from the caucus decision, from Butler, Ku-Klux bill and all! In the midst of the confusion, the Speaker drew up a resolution appointing a Committee of thirteen to investigate Southern affairs and report in December next. This resolution he handed to Mr. Peters, a Republican member from Maine, to introduce to the House. It was intended effectually to kill off Butler, and all further Ku-Klux legislation this session, and did its business well, 128 voting for it, and only 64 against it. Of the 126 ayes, 58 were Republicans frightened into some sort of respectability by the New Hampshire election.

It is to be hoped that this signal defeat of the extreme men in Congress is but the commencement of a better kind of legislation than that to which we have been accustomed of late years. The majority report of the late Committee on Outrages has failed to bolster up contemplated iniquities, and it will fail to have any effect upon the people who are utterly wearied with this sort of thing. Instead of having the peace which was promised them in the event of General Grant's election, they found they were getting further away from peace every day. The elections in the Southern States last summer struck the tocsin of reaction, it was repeated with deeper significance in the fall elections throughout the country, and now has come a thunder peal from the stronghold of the radical party. It is no wonder that the Republicans in Congress pause in their career, and begin to draw back from the abyss into which they were recklessly plunging themselves, and, what is far worse, the country.

Raleigh is to have a co-operative cotton factory

A Family Fight.

The radicals, in the lower House of Congress, indulged in a grand family fight on yesterday week, which, while it was utterly disgraceful and inexcusable, only showed too plainly how speedily their party is disintegrating and growing beautifully less. As usual, Butler was at the bottom of the fuss. Filled with wrath at the defeat of his attempt the day before, to further harass and oppress the South, he wrote a letter which was telegraphed all over the country charging his defeat upon a coalition of the high-tariff men and the Democrats—a statement which was false in every respect. The high-tariff men were indignant, and their chief spokesman, Mr. Kelley, of Penna., opened the ball by pitching into Butler for misrepresenting facts. Mr. Peters, of Maine, followed with a few hot shot, and the Speaker, Mr. Blaine, came bouncing from his Chair, and took part in the combat in the most approved gladiatorial style. He opened a whole battery of long pent wrath upon the devoted head of the audacious member from Massachusetts. He convicted him out of his own mouth, of falsehood. He charged him with being guilty of infamous political trickery, such as had never before been attempted in the House.—He charged him with having tried to defeat him (Mr. Blaine) for the Speakership, when the House organized, by endeavoring to get the requisite number of Republicans to go with him over to the support of the Democratic candidate. He denounced the letter of Mr. Butler as emphatically false, and his statements calumnious.—Butler wriggled and talked back, but the blow was too severe for him to rally under it, and his defeat was as conspicuous on this as on the previous occasion. His talons were clipped, and his evil influence effectually destroyed for this session.

While this violent quarrel was going on, the Democrats and Conservatives sat in their seats saying nothing. They probably felt that it was "dog eat dog", and they would hardly have been justified in interfering with so salutary an operation.

President Grant, on Friday last, nominated George B. Bergen, of "North Carolina" as consul to Pernambuco, South America. This is the same Bergen who figured so extensively last summer in Holden's war, and who hung up our citizens by the neck until they were nearly dead. Subsequently he was cast into jail at Raleigh, but finally released through the intervention of Judge Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court. He left the State, *via* Danville, breathing imprecations upon Holden for having deserted him when he had gotten into trouble by obeying his orders and carrying out his plans. Recently, he was summoned from his home in Tennessee, to give testimony against North Carolina, before the Outrage Committee, and this testimony, at least so much of it as is published in the majority report, is the most unblushing falsehood. For this dirty service he has obtained his reward from the President, through the solicitations of Senator Pool and others. There can be no objections to President Grant increasing the disgust which is felt towards his administration, by appointing to office as many scoundrels as he pleases, but we most strenuously object to having them credited to North Carolina. Bergen is *not* from North Carolina, thank Providence, but from another State where he resides with his family.

The Representative in Congress from this District is certainly looking after the interests of his constituents. On the 14th inst., he introduced a bill, which was referred to the appropriate Committee, to amend the bankrupt law, so as to protect homestead exemptions in North Carolina. This comes very properly from our representative, who was the first to inaugurate the homestead movement in this State.

It is difficult to conceive how the office-holders can summon up sufficient assurance to charge the Conservatives with a desire to abolish the homestead, when they were not only the prime authors of it, are at this day more interested in it, ten to one, than the Republican party can possibly be, and are seizing upon every opportunity to protect and strengthen it, and to extend its benefits.

The Washington *Patriot*, having made several blunders in referring to the Representative from this District, makes the *amende* in the following handsome style:

In our Congressional report on Saturday a motion to fix the internal tax on tobacco at sixteen cents per pound was accidentally attributed to Mr. Waddell, when it was really made by Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, whose constituents are largely interested in this change, and who was prompt to seize upon the first opportunity of striving to reduce the oppressive burden which now weighs down their principal industry. This error is the more to be regretted, as Mr. Leach was, by a blunder, classified on the Republican side of the House in our political distribution of that body. But as he is well known to the country as a leading Conservative member, whose return to the place which he formerly honored is hailed with general satisfaction, we are quite sure that no personal or political injury can have resulted from so obvious a mistake.

It is so warm in Newbern that the citizens have donned their straw hats and linen coats.

The Red Man and his Friends.

It will be remembered that shortly after Gen. Grant assumed the Presidency, an effort was made to inaugurate a more humane and just policy in regard to the treatment of the Indians than had hitherto been pursued. To this end, the President invited the co-operation of that large, respected and useful religious body, known as the Friends, or Quakers. The invitation was cordially responded to; and though there have been instances since then in which the Federal government forgot its humane policy—as in the case where the Piegan women and children were massacred—yet, in the main, the new movement has been productive of much good. And there is now every reason to believe that, if the Friends are not embarrassed in their operations by the land-grabbers, speculators and other birds of prey who build up colossal fortunes by robbing the Indian tribes, the children of the forest will begin to realize the ameliorating influence of their new friends, gradually lose their savage instincts, and finally become useful citizens.

An attempt, however, is now being made to induce Congress to open to white settlers the lands which have been solemnly guaranteed to the Indians. In plain words, the great land speculators have cast covetous eyes upon the meagre possessions left to the red man, and want to grasp them as they are grasping everything else. This attempt to return to the policy which has left an indelible disgrace upon the government, has provoked an indignant protest from the Friends, which on the 2nd inst., was submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners in Washington city.

The protest is signed by seventeen members of the associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs, the name of Wm. Nicholson, of the North Carolina Yearly Meeting, being among them. The Friends go on to say that when they accepted the invitation of the President to aid in carrying out his just and peaceful policy, their object was to extend to the Indians the benefits of Christian civilization according to the Gospel of Christ. Past experience had shown that this could not be accomplished so long as they were subjected to the schemes of unprincipled men, whose influence is subversive of every effort to instill the principles of Christianity. The pledge of sufficient territory in which these people could be thus instructed and shielded from adverse influences was the understood condition on which the Society of Friends entered upon their arduous engagement. If this condition is to be disregarded, and the floodgates of iniquity are to be opened upon them, it will be worse than useless to expect success in the great object of their endeavors. On the other hand, there is indubitable evidence that the faithful execution of our obligations and promises to the Indians will result in elevating them into useful and law-abiding citizens.

Will the government heed this protest, and do that justice to the wronged red man which it has ever promised and so seldom performed? Or will it allow white rascals to control its action in the future as in the past? Time will answer these questions.

The thrifty Governor of South Carolina owns and runs a bank in Columbia, and, of course, he keeps his gubernatorial eye on the main chance. Just before the Legislature of that State adjourned, His Excellency vetoed the bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the State, including the *per diem* and mileage of members, on the plea that it contained a fraudulent item of $100,000. The sable legislators were caught, and there is no knowing what they would have done if the good-natured and perfectly disinterested Governor had not come to their rescue. He told his colored friends to take their warrants to his bank, and he would have them cashed at from 10 to 15 per cent discount.

It would be fun now, if, at the next session, the Legislature would forget to make any appropriation to cover these warrants.

Naming probable Presidential nominees for 1872 is something like counting chickens before they are hatched. It is an unreliable business, as it seldom occurs in the history of politics that the public finger points instinctively to one man as the standard-bearer of a party. Yet the politicians, with a score or more of names at command, are endeavoring, even now, to concentrate. The settlement, in the minds of all save the politically insane, of the war issues, and the birth of new issues upon which the battle is certain to be fought next year, have already caused a terrible commotion in both camps, the result of which no one can safely predict.

We believe that if the opponents of radicalism will bring forward some man representing the true Conservative interests of the country—none of your old Bourbon stock—none of your new lights that think nothing under heaven is holy but themselves—that man will sweep the country like a tornado, and annihilate the party of sectional hate and national wrong.

Two more cotton factories will soon commence building in Fayetteville.

Some of the Northern papers are again beginning to talk about "the issues of the war," as if they were not dead and buried long ago. Republican lecturers, like Wendell Phillips and his clan, are digging up the dry bones of these issues, and as they clobber over them, mouth maledictions at the South. It is to be hoped, for the credit of humanity, that decent men will combine to crush out these pestiferous ghouls, and that we may hear no more of the "issues of the war." It should be the wish and feeling of all men, North as well as South, to forget and forgive the animosities and ill-feeling engendered by the war. These animosities cannot be kept up forever, and why not have done with them now? We cannot have a perfect and happy union until they have as far as possible passed from the recollections of the people. We cannot have that unity of feeling which should constitute the basis of a Union of the States while we are keeping alive the feuds that ought to be buried.—There is no necessity in keeping wounds open when their healing will be so beneficial to all parties and all sections. The Republican majority in the upper House of Congress is at this very time engaged in ripping open old sores, and pouring vitriol upon them. They insist that the great "rebellion" is still alive, and that they can see its toes wriggling in every Southern State. They refuse universal amnesty; they taunt us with the past, and are considering what new pains and penalties can be inflicted upon us for doing that which their Supreme Court has not, to this day, dared to assert was a crime. This is all done to keep alive the baser feelings of the Northern people, and the attempt to foster those feelings is neither creditable to the humanity, the intelligence, or the patriotism of those engaged in it.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of February has been received, and we find it to contain information upon a variety of topics interesting to the farming community. Its most elaborate feature is a table showing the relative percentage of numbers and prices of horses, mules, milch cows, oxen, sheep and hogs, in the different States, in February last, as compared with the returns of February, 1870. We learn from this Report that the cholera was, last month, rapidly thinning out the hogs in Stanley and Caldwell counties in this State, and that in Alexander county, fully one third of the hogs had died of a disease heretofore unknown in that section. Some died in a few hours without any swelling. Others dwindled for weeks without eating, and became mere shadows. Others partially recovered, but none seemed to thrive after having once been attacked.

The remaindor of the Report is mainly devoted to scientific notes upon agricultural subjects, and extracts from correspondence.

The news from across the ocean this week is of a character to arrest the attention of the whole civilized world. The spirit of 1792 is again abroad, it has tasted blood as of old, and Paris is virtually in the hands of the same kind of mob that erected the guillotine, and made the streets run crimson with the blood of the proudest, noblest and best men and women in France. The present government, such as it is, seems powerless to stem the advancing tide, and the troops upon which it relied, have fraternized with the people. Leading generals have been hurried to execution, and prominent men are preparing to escape from the terror-stricken city. The shops are all closed, and business entirely suspended.

What next? Are we to expect a repetition of the horrors of the dreadful Reign of Terror, or will some strong hand come suddenly down upon the bloodthirsty mob and drive it to its kennels? If there is some new Napoleon to arise, to drown the pitiless clamors of this awakened demon in the louder thunders of his more pitiless guns, now is the time. The strong hand can save France from herself, and the strong had alone. Whose will it be?

The *Irish World* is a handsome, eight page journal, published weekly at No. 11, Frankfort Street, New York. It is devoted to the interests of the Celtic race, and especially to that portion of it whose branches flow through Ireland. Imbued with a fervent Catholicity, it becomes the zealot, and is the ardent defender of the claims of the Papacy; remembering the wrongs which Ireland has endured at the hands of England for centuries, it becomes the patriot, and is the bitter accuser and denouncer of the latter country; and, hopeful that the night is passing, it becomes the prophet, and bids the Irish heart prepare to welcome the approaching dawn. Those who know how well the cultured Irishman can write, and how instructive is his appreciation of all that is heroic in sentiment and beautiful in language, need not be told that the *World* is an ably edited journal, full of the genuine fire.

In the recent debate in Congress on the revenue bill, and vote on amendments, the Representative from this District, and all the Conservative members from this State, voted to take off the tax from coal, salt, sugar and coffee.

The election in New Hampshire turns out to have been a clean sweep for the Conservative Democracy. The Republicans were in possession of everything before, as they had been for sixteen years; and now their opponents have everything—Governor, Council, Legislature and Congressmen. It is a complete revolution. Such another thunderbolt has not fallen into the Republican ranks since the party has existed. It came so suddenly and unexpectedly. The sky seemed all so serene up there among the granite hills for the Republicans, that their opponents did not even hope to secure more than one Congressman, if that much.

The result of this election possesses a deep significance. It means that the people have lost confidence in the Administration; that they are tired of false pledges, unbridled corruption and despotic assumptions of the Republican party; that they want concord between the sections instead of dissension, and that they think it high time for the peace which we have had after a very warlike fashion for the past few years, to be peace after the good, old, God-given and God-blessed fashion. This is what the result of the election in New Hampshire means, and, week after next, Connecticut will probably tell the same story.

A disgusted Republican writes from Washington, that tongue hath not told, eye hath not seen, mind hath not conceived, one half the corruption of the present Administration. It is a mass of festering putridity from circumference to core, and decent men are beginning to get out of the way of the inevitable catastrophe.

One of our State press, a blatant admirer of Gen. Grant, praises him because he possesses the "genius of common sense." It is a bad thing then, for the President, that he has not permitted himself of late to be guided by his "genius."

It will be seen by the announcement elsewhere that the Mass Meeting in Davidson, which was to have been held on Saturday last, has been postponed until April 8th, when it is hoped, the weather will be a little more propitious.

Connecticut votes on the 4th of next month for Governor and other State officers, members of Legislature and four Congressmen. The Republicans are pouring in speakers from other States, and are making herculean efforts to avert a similar disaster to that which has overtaken them in New Hampshire; but the better informed men of that party feel that these efforts will be fruitless. Connecticut is sure to array herself against the corruptions of the radical party.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The bill to allow railroad and other corporations to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations by returning to the Treasury the bonds with which such stock was obtained, and for other purposes, came up on second reading.

A long debate ensued upon the bill, and the substitute, already reported, offered by Mr. Worth. The whole matter was finally postponed until Friday night.

THURSDAY, March 16.

SENATE.—Bill to appropriate $40,000 for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for the next year, passed third reading.

The bill authorizing the commissioners of Stokes county to levy a special tax, passed third reading, yeas 31 nays 8.

Senate concurred in the amendments of conference committee on the bill on salaries and fees of county officers, &c.

HOUSE.—House concurred in amendments on salaries and fee bill, as above.

The bill to establish a turnpike road from Statesville to Mt. Airy was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Brown, of Davidson, by consent, introduced a bill to re-enact a bill in relation to a plank-road leading from High Point to Salem.

A bill for the collection of taxes for the State and several counties of the State, was taken up, and after the adoption of a few amendments, the bill, as reported from the Finance Committee, passed its third reading.

FRIDAY, March 17.

SENATE.—The bill providing that all Sheriffs who do not settle with the Public Treasurer for taxes collected in 1870, within twenty days after the ratification of this bill shall be fined not less than $3,000, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five years, at the discretion of the Court, was taken up and passed its third reading. Having previously passed the House, it is now a law.

HOUSE.—The bill to re-enact the old law relating to the plank-road between High Point and Salem passed its several readings.

Mr. Strudwick, from the select Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Judge E. W. Jones, of the 2nd Judicial District, laid before the House all the testimony elicited in the case, which was of too indefinite a character for the committee to recommend any action by the House. The committee was thereupon discharged. The charges against Judge Jones were then referred to the Judiciary Committee for further investigation.

Mr. McAfee, introduced a bill, which was referred, to amend an act to organize the militia of North Carolina, laws 1869 and 1870.

SATURDAY, March 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham of Orange, asked that the bill in regard to the State debt, with his amendments, together with Senator Worth's bill on the sale of the State's interest in public works be made the special order for Monday night, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cowles introduced a joint resolution, to ascertain if existing contracts for the completion of the Penitentiary building cannot be rescinded, and less expensive arrangements entered into. Lies over.

Mr. Troy introduced a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of April. Lies over.

HOUSE.—Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill, which was referred, to protect the interests of policy holders in this State.

A communication was submitted, signed by Messrs. Rodman and Bailey of the Code Commission, but the House declined to receive it by a vote of 56 to 25.

Mr. Richardson said this Commission had twice been rejected. The last Legislature, twelve months ago, passed a bill abolishing the pay of this body, and the bill was very mysteriously lost, after being ratified, between the offices of the Secretary of State and the Public Printer; and though the Code Commission were cognizant of the passage of the bill, they had continued to draw pay, &c.

MONDAY, March 20.

SENATE.—The bill to promote immigration to this State was taken up, and passed its third reading by a vote of 27 yeas to 4 nays. This bill proposes to permit the several railroads in the State to associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting immigration, and to employ their own money in aiding such immigrants.

Mr. Brogden, rad., of Wayne, took occasion to say that he was opposed to this immigration any way. He thought it would work detrimentally to our own native colored laborers.

HOUSE.—The roll was called, and 116 members answered to their names, 4 being absent.

Bills allowing the Commissioners of Anson and Cleveland counties to levy special taxes passed their several readings, and other business of no general interest transacted.

The Convention Bill was then taken up, and made the special order for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 21.

SENATE.—The bill in relation to justices of the peace and constables was taken up. This bill requires every justice to enter into bond of $1,000 for the proper performance of his duties.

Much discussion ensued upon this bill. Mr. Robbins of Rowan thought that if men did not have character enough to give bonds of one thousand dollars, they should not have control of the property and criminal cases which may arise in their respective townships. The bill finally passed its third reading by a vote of 25 yeas to 20 nays.

The bill to amend an act to provide for a system of public instruction, and providing that the capitation tax collected in each county shall be wholly applied in such county, and that the amount now in the treasury belonging to [illegible] fund be returned to the several county treasurers, was taken up and passed its third reading.

HOUSE.—The Convention Bill, being the special order, was put upon its second reading, and failed to receive a two-third majority, the vote standing yeas 72, nays 44, five members being absent or not voting. Mr. Strudwick, who voted nay, did so for the purpose of being enabled to move a reconsideration, and the vote therefore properly stood yeas 73, nays 43.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, Carson, Chamberlain, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Gatling, Gore, Gullick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Harris of Guilford, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner of Johnston, Joyner, Pitt, Jordan, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Tomlinson, Warring, Welch, Withers, Womack, Woodhouse, Wilcox and Young of Yancy.—72.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Collis, Copeland, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, French, Garrison, Goodwin, Gwyther, Harris of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson of Edgecombe, Jones of Northampton, Justice, Lottin, Lyon, Mabson, Morris, Morgan of Montgomery, Morgan of Wake, Mills, Newsome, Nissen, Page, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith of Halifax, Strudwick, Sykes, Tucker, Willis, Williamson and Young of Wake.—44.

It was then moved to reconsider the vote which was carried by a vote of 70 yeas to 40 nays.

Mr. Strudwick moved to strike from the bill, the words "two-thirds concurring." A long and heated debate ensued, but the motion was adopted by a vote of 57 yeas to 54 nays.

The bill as amended, passed its second reading by a vote of 61 yeas to 46 nays.

When Grant was inaugurated, he made a little speech in which he said he would have "no policy" to advocate against the wishes of the people. Now he *has* a policy on the San Domingo question, against the wishes of the people, and gets Senator Sumner's head knocked off because he refuses to sing "hozanna" to that policy.

It is stated that when President Grant received the news of the New Hampshire election, he was so mad that he slammed his office doors shut, and refused to receive visitors during the day. He knew that it meant death, not only to his San Domingo job, but to his chances for the next Presidency.

The Statesville Brass Band is now in full blast, Mr. Edward Neave, of Salisbury, is its teacher.

Fine apples are selling in Ashville at one dollar per bushel.

CLOSE OF IMPEACHMENT!

Conviction of Gov. Holden on Six of the Eight Articles of Impeachment.

The Senate proceeded to vote on the articles of impeachment on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Forty-nine Senators were present—Mr. Flythe (Republican) absent—sick. On the first two articles, the managers failed to convict by a two-third vote. He was found guilty on the remaining six.

The following announcement of the Chief Justice, the judgment and order of the managers, and the final vote are given in full. The details of the day's proceedings will appear next week.

The Chief-Justice then announced that William W. Holden had been convicted of the charges contained in six of the eight articles of impeachment, two-thirds of the Senators voting having concurred.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Manager Sparrow then rose and said:

Mr. Chief Justice and Senators:—It having been announced by the Chair that the defendant has been convicted on six of the eight articles of Impeachment preferred against him, the Managers, speaking through me, as their Chairman, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of North Carolina, do demand that the Senate proceed to judgment against the Respondent on this his conviction.

Senator Graham thereupon offered the following order:

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, March 22, 1871.

The State vs. William W. Holden.

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina did, on the 20th day of December, 1870, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, and the said Senate, after a full hearing and impartial trial has, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, this day determined that the said William W. Holden is guilty as charged in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of said articles;

Now, therefore, it is adjudged by the Senate of North Carolina, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, at their chamber, in the city of Raleigh, that the said William W. Holden be removed from the office of Governor and be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of North Carolina.

It is further ordained that, a copy of this judgment be enrolled and certified by the Chief-Justice, as presiding officer, and the Principal Clerk of the Senate, and that such certified copy be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

On the adoption of this order the yeas and nays were called, and the following is the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Durgan, Edwards, Fleming, Gilmer, Graham of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Jones, Latham, Ledbetter, Linney, Love, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Robbins of Davidson, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whitehead Worth.—36.

Nays.—Messrs. Barnett, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Epps, Hawkins, Hyman, King Lehman, McCotter, Moore, Olds, Price.—13.

The judgment was duly ratified and announced by the Chief Justice, and then after the transaction of some routine business the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned *sine die*.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Brandy Production.—The following are the official figures of the quantity of brandy distilled in this—the Fifth—Revenue District, during the past three years, viz:

1868	14,935	Gallons,
1869	26,423	"
1870	112,005	"
Total,	153,363	"

The revenue year is counted from May to May, and it will be seen that in this year nearly three times the quantity of brandy was produced as in both the previous years. This was owing, in part, to its being such an excellent fruit year, and in part, to the increased facilities accorded by the government to our distillers. It shows very plainly that with a moderate tax, the production is much greater, and, consequently, the government gets a larger amount of revenue, than when the tax is so high as to be almost prohibitory.

The Sixth Revenue District, no doubt, surpasses this one in the quantity of brandy distilled, and we would like to get hold of the figures so as to compare them. Let us hear from you, Bro. Hance.

Accident.—Charles Wier mashed his hand severely in the rolling machine at the shoe factory, on Monday last.

A colored man and two mules were struck dead by lightning, last week, near Scotland Neck in Halifax.

The Annual Literary Adress at Trinity College, at the June commencement, will be delivered by Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, of Baltimore.

It is confidently asserted that Gen. B. B. Vance, recently elected Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, declines the position.

New Hanover gets $4,795,16 as her portion of the School Fund, this winter. It is apportioned between thirteen townships.

A colored man named John Mills was, some days ago, run over by the train on the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., near Halifax, and literally torn to pieces. His head was severed from his body, and his limbs were found lying about horribly mutilated. It is thought he was intoxicated when his fate overtook him.

STATE ITEMS.

The Raleigh *Telegram*, in an article opposing the immigration of foreign labor into this State, says:

"We assume it to be a self-evident fact that North Carolina cannot to-day, pay, feed and clothe, two-thirds of the laborers already within her borders."

Again:

"We want immigration, but let it be the Yankee capitalist, artisan and mechanic. Of field laborers we have enough and to spare."

According to this we can afford to let at least one-third of the field labor in the State go to where it can be paid, fed and clothed. But no, it cannot mean that, for in noticing the recent hegira of a number of colored laborers from this county for the cotton plantations on the Mississippi, our cotemporary says:

"This may be good news to some politicians, but its continuance will be death to the cause of labor and the material prosperity of the State."

The *Telegram* must mean this: We have at least one-third more labor in North Carolina than we can pay, feed and clothe; if it stays here, it will have to be fed and clothed, and that will ruin us; and if it goes away, it will be the death of us any how. Truly, a pleasant predicament for us to be in. We do not quite understand the bearings of it yet, and until we do, we shall cordially welcome all kinds of healthy immigration into this State, whether it be capital, brain, or that muscle regarding which our sprightly contemporary ventilates such paradoxical views.

Henderson Oxendine, the Robeson county outlaw and assassin, was executed at Lumberton on Friday last, in the presence of a larg concourse of spectators. The crime for which he suffered was the murder of Stephen Davis, in October last. When on the scaffold, the doomed man sang a couple of hymns in a clear, unfaltering voice; after which his hands and feet were pinioned, the black cap drawn over his face, and the trap fell. He died without a struggle, and was cut down in sixteen minutes.

The prisoner made a lengthy confession to Judge Russell, which has been given to the public. He acknowledges several murders, and relates all he knows in regard to the rest of the outlaw gang.

A negro woman has been arrested and put in jail in Granville county for attempting to murder a little son of Dr. Wheeler of that county, by throwing him into a deep well. The little fellow fortunately clung to some side rocks upon coming to the top of the water after the first plunge, and shrieked for help. His cries were heard by a negro man, who went to his assistance, and rescued him.

A. J. Jones, late President of the Western R. R., who has been under arrest for several days, was released on Monday upon giving bonds for $100,000, to appear at the next term of Cumberland Court. Jones received state bonds to the amount of $1,320,000. Of this vast sum, he accounts for only $55,000, and says the remainder has been sold, and not now under his control.

On Friday night last, the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, elected S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., of Randolph county, as Superintendent of that Institution, Gen. R. B. Vance having declined to accept the position. Mr. Tomlinson is one of the Representatives in the present General Assembly from Randolph.

The fifteen negro barn-burners, whose trial was removed from Wake to Franklin, were tried at Louisburg last Saturday, and every man of them convicted. One of them, Charles Hackney, convicted of burning the barn of Wm. Lashley, was sentenced to 20 years in the Penitentiary. The sentences of the others not stated.

The following discharges in Bankruptcy were made by Judge Brooks, at Elizabeth City, on the 6th inst.: Wiley Bailey, John A. Charles, and Wm. H. Wyatt, all of Davie county, and Coleman Jenkins and A. H. Thomasson of Yadkin county.

The paper mill of the Forest Manufacturing Company, near Forestville, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The loss is about $20,000, with only a small amount of insurance.

On Sunday night last, William Baker, a negro, of Tarboro, shot and killed a mulatto woman, Bettie Moore, with whom he had been living, and immediately afterward blew out his own brains. Both died instantly.

The commissioners of Rutherford county have been sued by R. M. Morehead of Greensboro, for payment of the coupons on county bonds in his posession. The whole amount involved is $3,218,84.

The Tarboro *Southerner* says that Judge Howard, of Edgecombe, will not, under any circumstances, serve on the Committee to investigate railroad frauds, &c. No reasons are given for his declination.

The drawings of the North Carolina Masonic Temple, the erection of which will shortly be commenced in Raleigh, have been completed. They are said to be very handsome.

A party of gentlemen from the North have purchased 12,000 acres of land in Nash county, and will at once commence mining and other operations.

The still-house, barn, &c. of Col. A. D. Childs, in Mitchell county, were destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., together with their entire contents, including all his cattle.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening the 16th, by the Rev. W. W. Albea, at the residence of the bride's father in Winston, Dr. James A. Blum to Miss Lizzie Wilson.

In this county, on the 28th Dec. last, by Rev. Samuel Long, Mr. Albert Weevil to Miss Sallie Burke.

On the 12th ult., by Rev. Samuel Long, Mr. David Jones to Miss Catharine Reed.

DIED,

In Winston on Saturday night the 18th, of consumption, John Cragie, aged 52.

The deceased was born in Glasgow Scotland.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Revolution Raging in Paris—Reign of Terror Commenced—Leading Generals Executed by the Mob—The Red Curtain Rising.

March 15.—The French military organization is to be re-arranged upon a basis similar to that of Prussia. Under the provisions of the new law, all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regular army, and subsequently for three years in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

March 16.—The government is still suppressing red republican journals because they stir up sedition among the people.

The Emperor William, with his staff, is on his way to Berlin, meeting with ovations at every town through which he passes.

March 17.—The situation at Montmartre is unchanged, but no acts of violence have yet been committed by the revolutionists.

The Emperor reached Berlin to-night, and the city is illuminated in his honor.—The enthusiasm of the people is indescribable.

March 18.—To-night the government authorities made an attack upon the insurgents at Montmartre. General Faron, who, with 300 men, had blockaded Montmartre, was taken prisoner together with several officers. A large crowd of the National Guard surrounded him. The armed soldiers of the line fraternized with the people, who filled the streets in crowds, and shouted for the republic.

The Empress Eugenie is at Dover, waiting for the Emperor Napoleon, who has left Wilhelmshohe.

March 19.—Paris is in a whirl of excitement, and the revolution has at last been sprung. The government troops assailed the revolutionists at Montmartre, taking some 400 prisoners, but this morning the National Guards and soldiers of the line arrived on the scene and released these prisoners. Gen. Viney, in command of the Government forces, posted a line of troops around Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches. The batteries were soon surrounded by angry groups demanding to know if the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers made no reply, but soon fraternized with the people. They then pushed the batteries aside, and pressed up the hill. As fresh troops arrived, the mob ordered them to reverse their arms, and they obeyed.

At 10 o'clock, a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle. The chasseurs were attacked, and a lieutenant dragged from his horse and killed. Several others were wounded.

Only the gens d'arms are faithful to the government. The National Guards, and the troops of the line side with the populace.

Gen. Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob at Montvinir, but his troops charged with the bayonet, and finally cut their way out. Gen. Potreula was wounded.

The revolutionist this morning seized Generals Le Conte and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly Commander in Chief of the National Guards, and carried them to the Rue des Rosiers, where the Central Revolutionary Committee holds its sittings. After a mock trial, they were condemned to death, and were at once taken out and shot. General Susville has been killed by the mob.

The celebrated General Aurelles de Paladines has fallen into the hands of the terrorists. His fate is as yet unknown.

The government is tottering, and Thiers is issuing proclamation after proclamation without effect. He sent six regiments of troops against the revolutionists, but after a short and bloody conflict in the Rue de Paris, the troops fraternized with the revolutionists, who at once became masters of the situation.

At La Villette all the troops joined the insurgents. Whole regiments have surrendered their arms, refusing to fire a single shot at the mob.

The *Journal des Debats* says this "is one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. The revolution, under the banner of pillage, is now mistress of Paris. This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonapartes."

March 20.—General Chanzy was arrested by the mob last evening, and it is thought he will be shot to-day. The mob is in possession of the city. Only the wine shops are open. Drunkenness is rampant, and the women are armed. Gen. Viney has been executed.

The diplomatic corps have fled from Paris. The American Minister sends the following despatch to Secretary Fish, at Washington:

"National Guards Committee is master of Paris. The Departments of the Interior, of Justice, and of the Police are occupied by the insurgents. Generals Viney, Thomas and Le Compte have been murdered by the troops. All the members of Thier's government have gone to Versailles, and I follow with the whole Department Corps."—Washburne.

The revolution it is feared, extends to Marseilles, Lyons and Bordeaux. The troops collected from the provinces by Gen. Viney have all gone over to the insurgents.

The mob are shouting for an attack on Versailles, in order to destroy the Their's government, which is contemplating flight to Tours.

The Emperor Napoleon left Wilhelmshohe on Sunday, and was escorted to the railroad by a guard of honor. He arrived at Dover to-day and was received by an immense crowd, who cheered him enthusiastically. He is represented as being confident of his early recall to France.

The Germans continue their homeward march, and decline to interfere with the French revolution in any manner.

The President has appointed Charles J. Manning to be Collector of Customs at Albemarle, N. C., and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.

The citizens of Iredell county held a meeting in Statesville on the 17th inst., and passed strong resolutions in favor of a State Convention.

Mass Meeting in Davidson

POSTPONED TO APRIL 8th. Owing to the heavy rain and violent wind on Saturday the 18th of March, the General Meeting which was to have been held on that day in the Court-house to consider the Convention question, is put off till Saturday the 8th of April, 1871, at which time and place the Hon. A. M. Scales, and others will address the meeting.

Alfred Hargrave,	David Lopton,
George Riley,	M. H. Pinnix,
C. F. Lowe,	Wm. A. Berrier,
N. B. Orrell,	Peter M. Tice,
S. S. Jones,	John D. Bodenhamer,

and many others.

March 18th, 1871.

TO CANVASSERS.

AS we have in serious contemplation the enlargement of the PEOPLE'S PRESS, we offer the following inducements to those who will interest themselves in our behalf, and thereby assist in establishing a first class newspaper in this section of country:

No. 1.

An extra copy of the *Press*, "Stories of Old and New Testament," "Chronicles of Schoenberg Cotta Family," "The Early Dawn."

For *five* new cash subscribers at $2 00 each, we will send the *Press* or any one of the books named in No. 1.

No. 2.

"Practical French Teacher," "Draper's Text Book of Physiology," "Youatt and Spooner on the Horse."

For *ten* new cash subscribers at $2 each, we will send any one of the books named in No. 2.

No. 3.

"Secrets of the great city of New York," "Southern Amaranth," "Hydropathic Family Physician," Diary of Kitty Trevylyan," (a story of the time of Whitfield and the Wesleys.) "Draytons and the Devenants," "On both sides of the Sea."

For *fifteen* new subscribers at $2 each, we will send any one of the books named in No. 3.

No. 4.

"Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad, or the New Pilgrim's Progress," "Tytler's Universal History," "Buck's Theological Dictionary," "Webster's University Pronouncing Dictionary," one dozen "Games" assorted.

For *twenty* new cash subscribers at $2 each, we will send any one of the articles named in No. 4.

No. 5.

"Ewell's Medical Companion," "Bullion's Latin English and English and Latin Dictionary," Well's new Physiognomy or Signs of Character," "Patent Revolving Photograph Album," Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary."

For *twenty-five* new cash subscribers at $2 each, we will send any one of the articles named in No. 5.

March, 1871. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., March 24, 1871.

Provisions.		*Chop,*	
Bacon,	15 @ 16	Bran,	1
Lard,	17@18		
Grain.			
Pork	9@00	Wheat,	1 10@1 25
Beef,	5@10	Corn, (new)	90 @ 00
Veal,	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	85@ 90
Butter,	20@25	Oats,	50@ 00
Flour	3 @3½	Peas,	85@ 90
Eggs,	10	Meal	2½ @3

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY GRAVES, MCDEARMON & LAW, TOBACCO DEALERS.

DANVILLE, March 21.

Lugs—	Common,	$3 50	to $5 50
"	Good	5 00	to 7 00
"	Bright Smokers	6 00	to 12 00
"	" " Extra	12 00	to 20 00
Leaf—	Common	7 00	to 9 00
"	Good	8 00	to 10 00
"	Fine Fillers	20 00	to 30 00
Bright Wrappers—	Medium	20 00	to 30 00
"	" Fine	30 00	to 40 00
"	" Fancy	35 00	to 80 00

Graves Warehouse, Danville, Va.—On the 14th of March sales of $14,839 lbs. of Tobacco were made at the above named warehouse, averaging $15 83 per hundred pounds.

New York, March 20.—Cotton, 14¼ a 000; Flour, 7.00 a 7.60; Corn, 85 a 88; Gold, 111½; Wheat, 71 00 a 74 00; Bonds, old 46½, new 25.

Baltimore, March 20.—Cotton 13¼ a 13¾; Flour 5½ a 7¾; Wheat, $1 60 a $2 00, Corn, white, 84 a 00, yellow, 82 a 83; Oats, 63 a 65; Bacon, 10 a 12; Whisky, 92 a 93.

Richmond, Mar. 20.—Wheat, $1 80 a $1 85. Corn 80 a 81. Oats 60.

Norfolk, Mar. 20.—Bacon, sides, 13¾ a 19; Corn 78 a 80. Flour $6 a $8.

Fayetteville, Mar. 22.—Bacon 12 a 17; Flour, $4 25 a $7 00; Corn $1 15; Oats, 75; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 18; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Charlotte, March 21.—Bacon 13¼ a 13½; Flour, 3¼ a 3 40; Wheat 1 25 a 1 35; Corn, 95; Oats, 65; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Raleigh, March 22.—Corn $1 10; Oats 75 Flour 5 50 a 6 75; Bacon 13.

Salisbury, March 22.—Corn 85 a 90; Bacon, 12½ a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $6 25; Lard, 20; Salt, $2 00; Wheat, 90 00 a $1 00; Irish Potatoes, $1 00.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business on the 18th of March, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$64,873 96
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
" " " deposits	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	76,208 31
Due from other National Banks	1,020 20
Current Expenses	161 11
Premiums	8,000 00
Cash Items	8,705 07
Bills of other National Banks	756 00
Fractional Currency	100 51
Specie	700 00
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
	$347,525 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,000 00
Discount	1,426 02
Exchange	189 07
Interest	4,151 85
Profit and Loss	555 82
National Bank Circulation outstand.	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	108,101 82
United States Deposits	35,100 58
	$347,525 16

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Forsyth.

I, W. A. Lemly, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of March, 1871.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

Correct.—Attest:

I. G. LASH, J. W. HUNTER, E. BELO, } Directors.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.

U. S. REVENUE NOTICE.

Assessor's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, Fifth Collection District, N. C. Greensboro, March 24th, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Sec. 19 of the Act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, March 2nd, 1867, and July 14, 1870, that J. Frank Wheeler, Assessor, will sit at my office, in the city of *Greensboro*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., on the

4th, 5th and 6th days of April next,

to hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments, valuations or enumerations, by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned on the annual lists. Appeals relative to such assessments made and returned on monthly lists will be heard at any time.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list, containing the assessment, has been transferred to the Collector.

☞ All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

FRANK WHEELER, Assessor Fifth District, N. C.

March 24, 12-2t.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871–7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY SHOW CASES and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by

J. L. Fulkerson, Salem, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

New Family Grocery!

J. P. LANDQUIST,

SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871–9-3m.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.

a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Post Office Building.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS should be read by all.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

H. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions,
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De-Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain. WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS, BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS,

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Bevel and Arch Top.

BOOTS & SHOES

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS:

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c:

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 187 0-41-tf

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

We will club the People's Press with the following Magazines and illustrated papers at the annexed reduced rates. This is a good opportunity to secure the best periodical literature of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS AND Harper's Weekly, Monthly, and Bazar each $5. Atlantic Monthly, $5. Every Saturday, $5 50. Appleton's Journal, $5. Scribner's Mag. $4 50. Godey's Lady's Book, $4. Peterson's Mag. $3 50. Oliver Optic, $3 50. Our Young Folks, $3 50. Galaxy, $5.

Harper's Periodicals are all first class, and are highly appreciated. The attractions for 1871 are fully up to, if not superior to the past.

The Atlantic Monthly is unsurpassed in its style of literature. It is one of the most entertaining magazine on our table.

Every Saturday is an elegantly illustrated newspaper, and its literary contents are unexceptionable.

Appleton's Journal, a literary weekly, has established a reputation for beauty of typography and its excellent illustrations. Several recent numbers have been illustrated with scenes in Western North Carolina and Virginia.

Scribner's Monthly is the successor of Putnam and Hours at Home. It is well illustrated, and certainly combines the excellencies of its able predecessors. We greet its monthly appearance with pleasure.

The Galaxy is among our most valued exchanges. Its literary and political articles are always entertaining, while the genial humor of Mark Twain gives a zest to the whole.

Godey's Lady's Book is a household word in this community.

Peterson enjoys a well earned reputation.

Our Young Folks, is an excellent monthly for youthful readers.

Oliver Optic is one of the best magazines for the rising generation.

Smith's Shoe Store,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Great Inducements for Spring Trade, 1871.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Wholesale,

At our "Boston Agency" in Charlotte.

S. P. SMITH & CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We guarantee to sell Boots and Shoes to Merchants at as low prices as can be had either in Baltimore or New York, and on as good terms to prompt paying customers, or we will forfeit $100 in every case of failure to duplicate their Bills.

We have made arrangements with Manufacturers by which we can offer their goods at the lowest wholesale prices by the Case or Dozen. Call and examine prices.

S. P. SMITH & CO.,
March 3, 1871—9-1m. Charlotte, N. C.

WM. P. GRAVES. THOS. R. MCDEARMON. WM. T. LAW.

Graves' Warehouse,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 sky-lights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams.
March 3, 1871—9-1y.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies' Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

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L

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M

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B

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O

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Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

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It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

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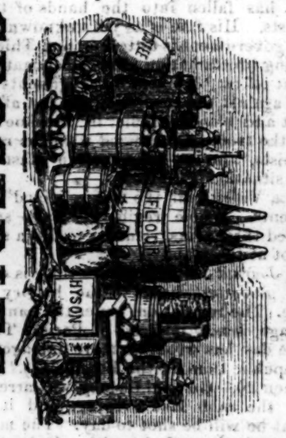

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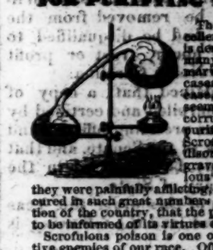
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly wonderful. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it, and Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed in the blood throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be mistakenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver; or it may be in presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, in time, cure by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous disease*. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Neuralgia, Neurology*, and in the various *Ulcerous* affections of the mucous and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints, *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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